



ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
Charkhari State (C. I.)
FOR THE YEAR
1940-41

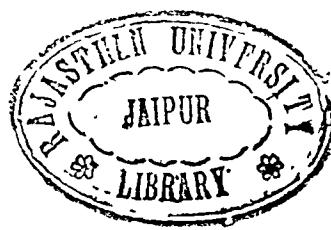
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Annual Administration Report of the Charkhari State, C. I.,

for the year 1940-41.

The report deals with the period October 1940 to September 1941.

1. Introductory.

Charkhari is a Sanad State in the Bundelkhand Agency of Central India. The most important event since the publication of the last report was the death of His late Highness Maharaja Arimardan Singh Ju Deo, which sad event took place on November 8, 1942. The Crown Representative has selected His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sipahdarul Mulk Maharaja Jayendra Singh Ju Dev, second son of the Raja Sahib of Sarila, C.S.I. as Ruler of the Charkhari State in succession to the late Maharaja. The new Ruler who is a minor has joined the Daly College, Indore, for his education. The administration of the State is carried on by the Dewan under the general supervision and control of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

2. General.

The State adjoins the British districts of Hamirpur and Banda in the United Provinces and is bounded on the north and west by these two districts, on the south by the States of Chhatarpur and Ajaigarh, on the east again by the district of Banda and by the States of Panna and partly Ajaigarh; on the west the Dhasan river separates it from the Orchha State.

3. Boundaries and Physical features.

The State has an area of 796 square miles. The figure in the last report was based on data which subsequently proved to be incorrect. The State is

composed of three widely separated blocks and a collection of isolated villages situated on the borders of the Panna and Ajaigarh States. All the different portions of the State are situated in the low lying natural division of Central India. There are no hills of appreciable height although a large portion of the State is rocky. The best known hill is that called the Ranjita in Charkhari proper. The historical fort of Mangalgarh which stands on this hill commands a fine view of the picturesque capital of the State and the country surrounding it.

4. Average rainfall.

The average rainfall for the last ten years is 32 inches. The fall in average is due to deficient rainfall in two consecutive years 1940 and 1941. The previous figures of average rainfall cannot be said to be reliable because four out of five tahsils, very widely apart from one another, had no rain guages. These have now been supplied to each tahsil and the record of rainfall is now fairly reliable.

5. Population.

The Census figures of 1941 give the total population of the State as 1,23,594 against 1,20,251 in 1931 and 1,23,405 in 1921.

6. Communications.

The only metalled road connecting the State with outside runs from Charkhari to Mahoba railway station on the Jhansi-Manikpur Section of the G. I. P. Railway. Four out of ten miles of this road lie in the State territory and are maintained in good condition.

As mentioned in the previous report, want of good communications between the various tracts of the State is a serious hindrance to efficient administration. During the rainy season the majority of these tracts becomes difficult to approach. In the interest also of economic development of the State

it is of urgent importance that means of communication between the headquarters and outlying tahsils should be improved. It is now proposed to take up this project by means of a five or ten years programme. The administration has spent over Rs. 40,000 during the last three years for restoration of roads in Charkhari town.

The only British combined post and telegraph office is that at the headquarters of the States. The rest of the State is served by the State post offices. The question of converting these into British post offices has now been taken up. It will be a great boon if at least every mufassil tahsil headquarters is supplied with a British sub-post office.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into five tahsils, namely Malkhanpur or Sadar, Chandla, Jujharnagar, Isanagar and Rainpur which is merely a collection of 35 isolated villages. The importance of good communications in the State will be evident from the fact that Chandla is 40 miles, Jujharnagar 23 miles, Isanagar 55 miles and Rainpur no less than 90 miles from headquarters.

(a) *Occupation* :—The chief occupation of the population of the State, both in urban and rural areas, is agriculture.

(b) *Classes of soils* :—The character of the land varies in different parts of the State. The soil in Malkhanpur, Chandla and Jujharnagar is fairly rich. The whole of Isanagar tahsil has, comparatively speaking, a poor soil, while Rainpur is mostly rocky and barren. The principal classes of soil are Mar (black), Kabar (inferior black), Parwa (brown) and Rankar (poor sandy).

7. Post and Telegraph.

8. Administrative divisions.

9. Land Administration.

(c) *Land tenure* :—Land tenure throughout the State is governed by the Ryotwari system under which the State deals direct with each tenant. No tenant is dispossessed of his land as long as he continues to pay the assessed rent. The tenantry also enjoys unrestricted right of transfer.

(d) *Revision of records* :—A revision of records was started in 1939. Owing to financial difficulties, this work has to be entrusted to the permanent revenue staff. Work has been started in three out of the five parganas Jujharnagar, Chandla and Raipur. The following statement shows the progress of the revision operations during the year under report :—

Particulars.	Map correction.	Khana puri.	Soil classification	Parcha Khatauni.	Attestation and check of soil classification.
Total number of villages in three parganas.	233	233	233	233	233
Number of villages finished.	233	233	233	233	94
In hand.	...	...	...	...	139

The rent rate report of the Jujharnagar tahsil was submitted to the Political Agent and sanctioned by him on July 7, 1941. New pattas have also been distributed in this tahsil. It is creditable to the Chief Revenue Officer, Mr. Safat Ali, that out of 4,481 pattas objections have been filed in only about 50 cases. Most of these objections are from people who had been enjoying undeserved favours in the past. Perhaps the best test of a good or bad settlement is whether the consequent collections are easy

or difficult. That 94 percent of the demand according to new pattas in the Jujharnagar tahsil has already been realised without any difficulty and that the small balance is also rapidly coming in shows that the assessment is easy and equitable. I have no doubt that the other tahsils will also be similarly treated. The rent rate report of another tahsil (Rainpur) should be ready for submission to the Political Agent by the end of August next.

(e) *General statistics* :—The total recorded area of the State is 5,09,132 acres. It is composed of

(i) Culturable area . . 4,17,779 acres 82 per cent.
 (ii) Unculturable area . . 91,353 acres 18 per cent.

Of the total area only 2,27,632 acres or 54 per cent is occupied. Of this area 18,22,221 or 80 per cent is cultivated and 45,410 acres or 20 per cent is fallow. Unoccupied culturable waste is 1,92,378 acres and the double crop area is 3,492 acres. Unculturable area included rent free in holdings is 2,231 acres.

The following table shows the figures of each tahsil separately.

Name of Tahsil.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Total culturable area in acres.	Total occupied area in acres.	Percentage of columns 4 and 5.
Malkhanpur.	90	198	1,13,643	93,012	81
Chandla ...	139	236	1,21,102	49,387	41
Jujharnagar.	59	145	79,850	38,468	48
Isanagar ...	69	148	78,252	40,810	56
Rahipur ...	35	69	24,932	5,955	25
TOTAL ...	392	796	4,17,779	2,27,632	54

(f) *Cultivated area* :—The following table gives comparative figures of land under cultivation in 1939-40 (Sambat 1996) and 1940-41 (Sambat 1997).

No.	Name of tahsil.	Area under cultivation in acres.)		Increase or decrease in acres.	
		1	2	3	4
			(1939-40)	(1940-41)	
1.	Malkhanpur ...	74,331	75,655	plus	1,324
2.	Chandla ...	41,172	42,629	plus	1,457
3.	Jujharnagar ...	33,443	35,083	plus	1,640
4.	Isanagar ...	23,911	24,217	plus	306
5.	Ratnipur ...	4,702	4,638	minus	64
	TOTAL ...	1,77,559	1,82,222	plus	4,663

(g) *Crops* :—Principal Kharif crops are Juar, Til, Arhar, Urad and Mung. Principal Rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram and linseed.

The following table shows the area under each crop in 8939-40 and 1940-41.

Crops.	Area in acres.		Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	
		(1939-40)	(1940-41)	
Cotton	...	1,390	969	minus . 421
Juar	...	32,212	35,395	plus . 3,183
Til	...	25,464	26,539	plus . 1,075
Bajra	...	1,331	949	minus . 382
Pulses	...	1,775	1,887	plus . 112
Rice	...	3,292	3,119	minus . 173
Sugarcane	...	381	717	plus . 336
Tobacco and Pan	...	94	82	minus . 12
Wheat	...	5,640	4,661	minus . 979
Gram	...	13,261	12,176	minus . 1,085

Crops. 1	Area in acres.		Increase or decrease. 3	
	(1939-40)	(1940-41)		
Wheat and gram (Combined) ...	65,098	66,172	plus	1,074
Barley ...	9,206	9,511	plus	305
Linseed ...	9,767	11,202	plus	1,435
Miscellaneous crops ...	12,604	12,235	minus	369
TOTAL ...	1,81,515	1,25,714	plus	4,199

(h) *Relief measures* :—Owing to deficiency in rainfall and damage by rust, wheat crop suffered damage more or less throughout the State. It was extensive in the Malkhanpur tahsil. Relief in the shape of remission of rent to the extent of Rs. 10,094 was granted during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 9,410 was also distributed as taqavi for seeds and bullocks at 4 per cent per annum interest. The rate of interest had to be kept low in order to discourage the cultivator from going to the village bania who charges very high rates. As cash taqavi, a new thing in this State, becomes popular, the rate of interest will be gradually raised in order to bring it to the level of the rate charged in the United Provinces

(i) *Means of Irrigation* :—Only a very small area is protected by irrigation. The only tahsil where irrigation is done on an extensive scale is Isanagar where the soil is very poor. Irrigation in this tahsil is done by wells and tanks. In all other tahsils most of the wells and tanks which were originally constructed at State expense have been allowed to fall into partial or complete state of disrepair by long neglect. A scheme is now being prepared to under-

take repairs to all State wells and tanks in the rural area by spreading this urgently important work over a number of years. This will require substantial provision of funds in each year. Apart from irrigation from wells and tanks, about 8 villages in the Malkhanpur and Chandla tahsils are irrigated by the Ken and Dhasan canals which pass through a portion of the State. The following table shows the area under irrigation in 1939-40 and 1940-41 :—

Year	Irrigated area.		Total Irrigated area.	Total Cultivated area.	Percentage of columns 4 and 5.
	i. canals	ii. Tanks & wells.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1939-40	2,731	8,024	10,755	1,77,559	5.9
1940-41	2,844	8,200	11,044	1,82,222	6

(j) *Demand and Collection* :—The net land revenue demand to be collected during the year under report was Rs. 5,52,922 of which Rs. 5,41,656 was collected. This gives a percentage of 98. During the past ten years average collections were 83 per cent only. Collections are now made twice a year as in British India and not throughout the year as was the case previously.

(k) *Fodder* :—There was no scarcity of grass.

(l) *Live Stock* :—Last cattle census was conducted in 1940. Sporadic cases of rinderpest and anthrax were reported from certain villages in Malkhanpur and Chandla tahsils. Timely action taken by the State Veterinary staff prevented the diseases from spreading.

(m) *Emigration and Immigration* :—There was no unusual movement of people from or into the State.

(n) *Labour and wages* :—Perhaps the labouring classes in Charkhari town were never better off than now during the past 20 years. Extensive works undertaken by the administration in the past three years have continuously kept engaged a very large number of labouring classes. Wages have consequently gone up. They are now 12 annas to one rupee for skilled labour and 3 annas to 6 annas for unskilled labour. Cart hire is one rupee per day.

(o) *Jagirs and Muafis* :—Land assessed at about Rs. 72,000 is alienated in Jagirs and Muafis. These also include grants for religious and charitable purposes. Under their sanads, Jagirdars are bound to maintain a certain number of tents, footmen, horses etc. known as “Zabta”. Another form of grant is known as “Jimha Chakar”. A holder of this grant has to render certain service to the State according to the terms of his sanad. There are 64 Jimha Chakri grants assessed at Rs. 5,306/6/-.. For all practical purposes the grantees are treated as State employees and receive land for service instead of cash salary. Few of these men however render real service to the State.

(p) *Court of Wards* :—There are 17 jagirs and 4 muafis under the management of the State. Of these, 16 have been taken over owing to continued default in payment of State dues and heavy arrears. The rest have been taken over for other reasons such as the jagirdar or muafidar being a minor. Seven estates were taken over during the year under report. One jagir was released.

The following statement will show the financial

condition of the estates under the management of the State Court of Wards :—

Number of estates under management.	Total liabilities.	Total demand.	Total collections in 1940-41 with percentage.	Total debts liquidated.
1	2	3	4	5
21	Rs. 21,780	Rs. 14,166	Rs. 13,676 96. 4 %	Rs. 1,510

(q) *Boundary disputes* :—There were 88 boundary cases during the year of which only 8 were disposed of. Most of the cases concerned interstatal disputes which the parties show little inclination to settle. It would perhaps lead to quicker decision of such cases if they were referred to an independent tribunal whose decisions should be final.

(r) *Rules and Regulations* :—The following new rules and regulations were framed and enforced during the year under report.

- (i) Rules governing mukhyas and lambardars.
- (ii) Rules for preservation of boundary marks.
- (iii) Rules for grant of fishing licences.
- (iv) Rules for locust control.

The drafts of the Colonisation Rules, the Land Revenue and Tenancy Act and the Court of Wards Act are under consideration.

The Chief Revenue Officer was placed in charge of rural development measures. This work requires the time and attention of a wholetime officer. The work undertaken up to now is still in infancy and can be expanded only gradually as funds are released from more urgent and pressing demands on the

administration. The following measures were adopted for the benefit of the rural population during the year under report :—

- (i) A demonstration of improved agricultural implements was organised which was witnessed by a large number of villagers.
- (ii) Five breeding bulls were purchased by the State and distributed among the tahsils to encourage cattle breeding.
- (iii) Improved seeds were purchased from Indore and Pusa and distributed among cultivators.
- (iv) An experimental demonstration farm on a small scale was opened in Charkhari. The Jamnagar Bajra which was sown in this farm thrived well.
- (v) A publicity van equipped with a radio set and a gramophone was set out in villages.
- (vi) A number of medicine boxes were purchased by the State for rendering medical aid in villages.
- (vii) A booklet dealing with improved methods of agriculture and other subjects of interest to villagers was published by the State. This booklet was distributed free in villages. A large number of copies were also purchased by other States in the Central India Agency for their own use.

There are no mineral deposits in the State except 11. Minerals that diamond is found in the Rainpur tahsil. The

diamond mines have so far been worked by primitive methods. In the year under report, an area of 4 square miles was leased out to a reliable firm of Panna which resulted in an income from royalty rising from Rs. 527 to Rs. 1,795. On the requisition of the Darbar, the services of Dr. Dunn were secured from the Geological Department of the Government of India to investigate the possibility of mineral deposits in the State. Dr. Dunn could only make a cursory survey but his conclusion was that the State was practically devoid of mineral deposits of economic value. This view was confirmed by a subsequent survey conducted by Mr. Ghosh whose services were lent by the Geological Department at the joint request of the States of Charkhari, Bijawar and Chhatarpur.

12. Forests.

Several tracts of wild growth about 40 square miles in area in all the five tahsils are known as State forests. The present administration took complete charge of it about three years ago. Since then efforts have been made to start regular plantations and to secure the maximum income from the existing growth. Certain tracts have also been reserved for pasturage and fodder. Bamboo, Cheola (Butes Frondosa), Salai (Boswella Serrata), Ghont (Zizypus Jloper), Khair (Acacia Catechu), Kardhai (Annogeissus pendula), Sagon (Tectona grandia) are found in the State forests. During the year, cultivation of lac was started as an experimental measure. The average income from forests is Rs. 16,000 per annum. It was Rs. 16,629 in 1940-41.

Two employees were sent to Rora Range (U. P.) for training in plantation. 1,100 teak cuttings were purchased from the Manikpur Range (U. P.) and planted near Charkhari. The experiment did

not, however, prove a success owing to deficient rainfall and calcareous soil. With the appointment of a common forest advisor by the three States under administration, the administration of forests should steadily improve.

The total income from customs was Rs. 30,454 against Rs. 27,233 in the previous year. The fact that there was an increase of Rs. 3,221 in income in spite of a reduction in customs duty shows that there was less pilfering on the part of the subordinate staff owing to better supervision. It must be admitted that part of the income from this source still goes into the pockets of customs barrier moharrirs. Cases of misappropriation of small sums came to light every now and then and had to be dealt with severely. At the same time it is gratifying that these petty officials long used to dishonest living are rapidly shaking off their old habits and getting reconciled to changed conditions. The old system of leasing out parts of the State for customs duty still exists though on a small scale. This system leads to serious loss to the State. As soon as the financial condition of the State improves and funds are available to increase the customs barriers staff and to construct customs barriers, the lease system should be completely abolished.

The number of liquor and drugs shops was the same as in the previous year, namely 80 and 82 respectively. The total income from excise was Rs. 29,698 against Rs. 28,578 in 1939-40, an increase of Rs. 1,120. This increase is due to an increase in duty on drugs in the Punjab from where the State gets its supplies. Consumption of liquor was less than in the previous year by only 16 gallons. There were 7 prosecutions under the excise laws and all ended in conviction.

13. Customs,
Excise
and
Cattle
Pounds.

Only two new cattle pounds were constructed. Many more are needed to ensure an increase in income. In most places there are no buildings, while in others they are in a very bad condition. The question of constructing cattle pounds must also be tackled in the same way as that of repairs to wells and tanks or of construction of roads in the rural areas. A ten years' programme will be drawn up: It is impossible to construct over five dozen buildings in a year or two.

14. Finance.

(a) *Income and Expenditure* :—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,08,541 against an estimate of Rs. 1,03,000. The opening balance in the previous year was Rs. 83,619. Total actual receipts, including suspense heads, jagirs and muafis, were Rs. 8,14,677 against an estimate of Rs. 8,00,900 and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 7,66,098. There was thus an increase of Rs. 48,579 in income over the actuals of 1939-40 and of Rs. 13,777 over the estimated receipts for the year under report. Almost all income-giving departments contributed towards this increase.

The total actual expenditure, including suspense heads, jagirs and muafis, was Rs. 7,28,222 against Rs. 7,41,176 actuals of the previous year and Rs. 7,74,290 estimated expenditure for the year under report. The saving of Rs. 46,068 was due to very strict economy observed by all the departments under orders of the Political Agent.

As a result of an increase in income and saving in expenditure the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 1,94,996 against an estimate of Rs. 1,34,610, an increase of Rs. 60,386 which enabled the administration to carry on during the first two months of the new year when there is little income, without

borrowing as was necessary in the begining of the previous year.

(b) *Audit*—The State maintained a staff of auditors who worked throughout the year. The accounts of every department were checked by means of test or check audit resulting in a gain to the State of Rs. 1,142. It is, however, necessary that local auditors should get a regular training to enable them to discharge their duty more efficiently. The Joint Auditor for Charkhari, Bijawar and Chhatarpur when he visits this State, will be asked to undertake intensive training of these auditors. It is obvious that the Joint Auditor alone cannot check all the accounts and must have assistants to help him. No better assistants can be found than the auditors already employed by the State if they receive some training in modern methods of audit.

(c) *Imprest and Advances* :—The new system of imprest for each department has been a great success. Apart from preventing the losses to the State involved in the old system of advances, the system of imprest has enabled the administration to keep in close touch with the progress of expenditure in each department and to control it effectively. At the end of the year each department has to surrender the imprest sanctioned for it.

(d) *State Liabilities* :—The year opened with liabilities amounting to Rs. 7.47 lakhs. Fresh liabilities amounting to Rs. 4,302 were admitted during the year raising the total to Rs. 7.51 lakhs. Rs. 44,913 were paid in cash and Rs. 1,446 by adjustment during the year under report. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 7.05 lakhs. Fresh claims were however received after the close

of the year and are still being received. During the past four years the administration has been paying on an average about Rs. 45, 000 per annum towards the liquidation of old admitted liabilities amounting to Rs. 9. 05 lakhs

(e) *State Bank* :—The State Bank is no longer functioning. Its main activity during the year was to realise as much as possible of its old dues. The assets amounted to Rs 42,316. Rs. 3,197 were collected during the year and Rs. 1,402 were written off as irrecoverable. Of Rs 42,316 assets the State owes to the Bank no less than Rs. 23,000. The balance is composed of loans advanced in the past to jagirdars and others who took them with no intention to repay. Every possible effort is being made to recover as much as possible of these large debts. As soon as the Bank is in a position to liquidate its own liabilities which amount to about Rs. 15,000, it is proposed to convert it into an Agriculturists' Bank mainly for advancing loans to cultivators.

(f) *Treasury* :—The treasury balances were regularly checked at the end of each month as in British India. Payments were made by means of cheques or through cash payment orders on sub-treasuries. Sub-treasury balances were checked by the Chief Revenue Officer during his tours. The system of pension payment order was introduced and dates for payment of pension were extended over the whole month instead of one day, which created confusion and led to complaints of non-payment of pension in time. New rules for working of the treasury were framed and enforced.

(g) *Famine Fund* :—A Famine Fund was started and the State invested Rs 8,000 in this fund up to

the end of the year under report. Cash certificates purchased in the name of the Political Agent have been deposited in the Agency Office.

The most important event was the appointment of an experienced and qualified retired Judicial Officer from Oudh as Joint High Court Judge for all the States, including Charkhari, belonging to the Orchha Bundelkhand Co operative Group.

Another step in the right direction was the appointment of a common district and sessions judge for the States of Charkhari, Bijawar and Chhatarpur. Both these appointments have undoubtedly enhanced the utility and prestige of the two highest criminal and civil courts in the State.

There were 2 criminal appeals in the High Court and both were disposed of. Of 26 criminal revisions 1 remained pending at the end of the year. On the civil side, there were 22 appeals of which 10 were disposed of. There were 20 civil revisions and all of them, except 2, were disposed of. In addition, there were 16 miscellaneous applications of which 1 remained pending at the close of the year.

In the court of the District and Sessions Judge there were 9 sessions trials of which 1 remained pending at the end of the year. Of 56 criminal appeals 52 were decided. There were 68 civil appeals of which 6 remained pending.

The Civil (Subordinate) Judge decided 136 original civil suits out of 147. He also decided 5 out of 6 civil appeals from judgments of the munsiffs. As Judge of the Court of Small Causes he decided 27 petty civil suits out of 29. There were 165 cases of execution of decrees of which 16 remained pending.

at the end of the year. The Civil Judge who is also the District Registrar registered 273 documents during the year.

The District Magistrate heard 54 criminal appeals against judgments of second and third class magistrates and disposed of 53.

Magistrates, including the District Magistrate, had before them 860 criminal cases of which 804 were disposed of. The average duration of cases in magistrates' courts ranged from 4 days to 125 days giving a general average of 29 days which is better than in the previous two years. It would have been less than 29 if duration of cases in the court of the magistrate for Chandla and Jujharnagar had not been ab-normal. This was due mainly to witnesses in a number of dacoity cases before him being residents in British India. It took an inordinately long time to secure their attendance. On the whole, work in the magistrates' courts was disposed of expeditiously. In any case, there was a great improvement on previous disposal. There are many disadvantages in tahsildars being saddled with criminal work. As a result of orders issued two years ago, out of 860 cases tried by magistrates only 150 were tried by the five tahsildars. Although all these were petty cases the number is still too large. Most of these cases should have gone to village panchayets which possess criminal and civil powers for deciding petty disputes.

There is public confidence in the sense of justice and impartiality of State courts, although there is still a large number of litigants who approach the Dewan for redress.

All the changes made in the State Jail by the administration were mentioned in the previous

report. The most important step taken during the year was the introduction of a regular State Jail Manual on the lines of the Jail Manual in the United Provinces. This has simplified the procedure and given to the staff a clear idea of their duties and responsibilities.

Three jail warders were prosecuted during the year for serious breaches of the rules and sentenced to-imprisonment. The jail accountant was also dismissed

Health of prisoners remained good throughout the year. All of them were vaccinated and also inoculated against cholera.

Arrangements were made to impart religious instructions to prisoners once a week.

Jail industries such as manufacture of carpets, durries, newar, tat beddings, blankets, cane seats and ropes were started. By an arrangement with the Wilson Industrial School, surplus work from the school was transferred to the jail to be taken up by the prisoners. The school provided raw material and paid wages for jail labour. Throughout the year the jail workshop remained engaged in manufacturing bedside durries for the Red Cross on behalf of the Industrial School. The jail also laid out its own vegetable garden for producing vegetables for the jail kitchen.

The most urgent need of the jail now is quarters for the jail staff. For want of quarters the jailor and his staff live in their homes in the night which is a very unsatisfactory arrangement. The administration is arranging to provide for this urgent work in the next budget.

Old stock consisting of clothes, shoes, etc. of prisoners released twenty-five years ago which was occupying a good deal of space in the store room was disposed of by auction. The store room was rearranged and stock registers were prepared.

The figures of jail population during the year will be found in annexures to this report.

The State Surgeon, Dr. M. K. Gurtu, assisted by the jailor, efficiently carried on the administration of the jail as in the previous year.

17. Police.

(a) *Strength of the Police Force:*—The strength of the State Police Force, excluding the irregular infantry under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Police, was, one Superintendent, 3 inspectors, 11 sub-inspectors, 18 head constables, 14 naiks and 185 constables. These figures include 1 reserve inspector, 1 sub-inspector, 6 head constables, 4 naiks and 90 constables of the armed police. There were also one duffedar and 14 sawars. There are 257 village choukidars.

(b) *Expenditure on Police Force:*—Expenditure on police during the year was Rs. 50,212 or 6.8 per cent of the actual annual income of the State

(c) *Strength of the Irregular Infantry:*—The strength of the irregular infantry which has now been merged in the State Police was 1 subedar, 1 jamadar, 4 havaldars, 6 naiks and 50 men. There were also one daffadar and 17 sawars and 12 camel riders.

The State Band consisted of 24 men besides a bandmaster.

(d) *Expenditure on Irregular Infantry:*—Total cost

of this force was Rs. 29,158 or 3.8 per cent of the actual annual income of the State

(e) *Amalgamation of the infantry with police:*—The amalgamation of the irregular infantry and sawars with the police force will bring the total expenditure on the police to Rs. 79,368 or 10.6 per cent of the total income. This will decrease when old and useless members of the irregular force are eliminated.

The amalgamation will release an appreciable number of trained policemen to serve as an armed reserve. The Superintendent of Police is already working out a scheme to attain this object.

(f) *Crime statistics:*—The number of cases reported to the police during the year was 262. Of these 252 were investigated and 160 sent to court. Conviction was secured in 104 cases, 20 resulted in acquittal, 9 were withdrawn, 6 were compromised and 21 were pending at the end of the year. Investigation was refused in 10 cases and final report submitted in 92 cases.

There were 7 cases of murder against 9 in the previous year. Of these 4 were sent up for trial, 2 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 1 was withdrawn.

There were 5 dacoities, the same number as in the previous year, 2 cases were sent up for trial, 1 was convicted and 1 remained pending. 1 case was expunged after the prosecution and conviction of the complainant under section 182, I. P. C.

Of 45 cases of burglary involving property of the estimated value of Rs. 4,063, only 7 cases were sent up. 1 case ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and 3

were pending at the end of the year. Property involved in all these cases was of the value of Rs. 115 only. Even though this class of crime is difficult to detect, the results obtained cannot be said to be satisfactory. It is easier to prevent burglary than to detect it. It is disappointing, however, that there was no case under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure during the year. Inspite of distinct improvement in the efficiency and morale of the police force which the present Superintendent of Police has been successful in achieving during the past three years, the bulk of the investigating staff, especially the Circle Inspector, lacks in energy and sense of duty. It is impossible to justify their lethargic inability to deal with known bad characters. This defect cannot be cured as long as the majority of the investigating staff consists of uneducated or half educated local men too old to learn or unlearn. Mainly owing to the personal attention devoted by the Superintendent, several prosecutions under the preventive sections were launched after the close of the year.

(g) *Criminal Tribes* :—The only criminal tribe in the State is the Kanjars. In 1925, the Kanjar colony in Nowgong was closed and its inmates were distributed among different States for surveillance. Kanjars who were allotted to this State were given land near Chandla and settled in a village now known as Kanjarpur. There is a police outpost in this colony to look after them. Total population of the colony was 112. If properly handled, they are less troublesome than their caste fellows in British India. There were 5 prosecutions under the Criminal Tribes Act, 4 convictions and 1 acquittal.

(h) *Absconders* :—There were 17 absconders including the notorious dacoit gang leaders Mangal

Singh and Raja Ram of Chhatarpur State and Raghohar and Barhey of this State. It is unnecessary to report that as long as these dangerous men remain at large the economic development of Chandla and Jujharnagar tahsils will remain an impossibility. During the year under report, 8 registered absconders were arrested.

(i) *Police buildings* :—The condition of most of the thana buildings is far from satisfactory. The building in Chandla is an eyesore, while those at Sarwai and Ranipur are no better. For efficient working of the police administration, it is of the utmost importance that officers and men and their families should be provided with reasonable comforts in outlying places.

(j) *Finger prints* :—Two English knowing constables, both local men, were enrolled for training in finger print work. 21 slips were prepared during the year and sent to the Finger Print Bureau.

(k) Village Chaukidars were provided with uniforms including shoes. A Choukidari Act was enacted and brought into force. Every Choukidar was provided with a book in which entries are made about crimes, births, deaths, etc. The village choukidar of to-day is a quite different person from what he used to be four years ago.

(l) *Reforms* :—

(1) A police co-operative society was started to help policemen in securing loans for marriages or deaths in their families and for other needs.

(2) A lorry was supplied to the armed police to make it a mobile force.

- (3) A training class on a small scale was opened in the Police Lines for elementary training of head constables and constables.
- (4) Annual examination in law and duties of Policemen has been started.
- (5) A scheme for training of Policemen in first aid has been framed and will soon be enforced

(m) *General* :—There was very close co-operation between the State and the British India Police in Banda and Hamirpur. The State actively co-operated with the Banda and Hamirpur authorities and succeeded in arresting several dacoits who were wanted by the British India Police. This help was recognised by award of cash rewards to the State Police by the Superintendent of Police, Hamirpur. The Darbar are greatly beholden to Mr. P. H. Measures, C. B. E., I. P., Deputy Inspector General of Police, United Provinces, for useful advice and active assistance and guidance in every question that was referred to him. They are also grateful to Messrs. Kirpal Singh and Harris for close co-operation and help that they ungrudgingly gave to the State Police whenever it was asked for.

15. Education.

Education continued to be free throughout the State. The department made all round progress during the year. The number of educational institutions of all grades rose to 49 against 40 in the previous year. In 1938 the number of scholars was 1,063. In 1940-41 it rose to 2,312. The school for depressed classes (mostly chamar and sweeper) had 74 scholars against 54 in the previous year. This number does not include depressed class students

who attended ordinary State educational institutions such as the High School and the Girls School. It is gratifying to notice that no objection was taken against depressed class boys being educated with boys of higher castes. The total number of students belonging to depressed classes in all the schools, including the depressed classes school, was 301 against 183 in the previous year. It is hoped that in course of time the necessity for a separate school for the depressed classes will disappear altogether.

Adult classes continued to function in Purwa Bamhori, Bupretha and Ondera. The total number of adults receiving instruction in these classes was 84 against 20 in the previous year.

The depressed classes school at Charkhari was provided with a new building. Want of suitable buildings for primary schools in the mufassil is a great hindrance to progress of literacy among the agriculturist classes. This question also will have to be tackled by means of a five or ten years' building programme.

Keen interest was displayed by boys in outdoor games. Hockey, Football and Volley Ball were the most popular games. Hockey and football tournaments were organised and teams from the neighbouring British Indian districts took part in them. Volley Ball was also introduced in the primary schools at head-quarters and in four primary schools at the head-quarters of the mufassil tahsils.

Following is a brief account of the activities of the various educational institutions.

(a) *High School* :—The number of scholars was 183. 9 students were sent up for the High School Examination of the Rajputana and Central India

Board and 5 were successful. In the previous year 5 passed out of 15. The library contained 2,140 books. 556 books were issued to teachers and 568 to students during the year under report. 13 journals were subscribed for. A larger grant is needed to enhance the utility of the library.

The school was visited by the Inspectors sent by the Rajputana and Central India Board.

Progress cards were issued to keep parents informed of the progress of their children.

The most urgent need of the school is more accommodation. It is proposed to add at least two new rooms to the present building in this year.

(b) *Girls School* :—This popular institution continued to make rapid progress under the sympathetic care and attention of its energetic Head Mistress, Mrs. Clarke. The number of girls increased to 222. The number of teachers also increased from 8 to 11. Most of the elder girls continued to do useful work for the Red Cross. This school also is facing difficulty for want of space and will shortly get six more rooms.

(c) *Middle School* :—This is the only middle school in the State. The number of scholars was 160. One more teacher was added to the staff. Of 10 candidates who went up for the Vernacular Final Examination 9 were successful. The school needs a playground which, it is hoped, will soon be provided.

(d) *Pathshalas and Maktabs* :—The number of Pathshalas and Maktabs remained the same as in the previous year. These institutions have been handed over to the Municipal Board of Charkhari

and the State inspecting staff acts as adviser to the board.

(e) *Boy Scouts and Girl Guides* :—The total number of scouts and cubs rose from 289 to 479. There were 32 Girl Guides and Blue Birds. The Scout Master was sent for training. The Head Mistress and four other teachers from the Girls School were also sent to Indore for training. Boy Scouts at headquarters were supplied with band instruments and trained by the State Bandmaster. In two cases scouts saved children from drowning. The State supplied uniforms and equipment both to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Scouting is making rapid progress in the State.

(f) *General* :—Schools in the mufassil, as well as at head-quarters, were regularly inspected by the Director and his inspecting staff. One great drawback in educational expansion in the State is the dearth of trained teachers. The State is doing all that is possible within its resources to impart training to teachers both in the High and Vernacular Schools. The process must however take a long time to accomplish the end in view. Great credit is due to Rai Saheb Babu Ram Narain and his staff for what has been achieved in not very easy conditions

(a) *Hospitals and Dispensaries* :—A new modern combined male and female hospital was constructed at Chandla which is the headquarters of a tahsil. A new experimental dispensary started at Jujharnagar, another tahsil headquarters, was very popular under a senior compounder. The following allopathic hospitals and dispensaries functioned during the year.

1. State Hospital at Charkhari.
2. Zenana Hospital at Charkhari.
3. Chandla Hospital.
4. Isanagar Dispensary.
5. Jujharnagar Experimental Dispensary.

In addition, a temporary dispensary was also opened for one month at the Govardhannathji Fair outside the Charkhari town. All these institutions treated a total number of 43,217 patients against 36,292 in the previous year. The number of operations was 1,902 against 1,409 in the previous year. The number of in-patients at the hospitals was 232 against 121 in the previous year. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 357.57 against 311.96 and that of in patients 8.02 against 4.02. Quite an appreciable number of patients from the neighbouring British Indian districts and States were treated at the State Hospitals in Charkhari, Chandla and Isanagar.

The combined hospital building at Charkhari was completely overhauled and a new latrine and a drug store room were added to it. The hospital was also equipped with water-pipes worked by means of an electric water pump.

(b) *Staff*:—The State possessed, in addition to the State Surgeon, three medical officers, one lady doctor, two nurses and seven compounders.

(c) *Vaccination*:—The State maintained a vaccination staff consisting of one assistant superintendent and five vaccinators. Outside the vaccination season this staff worked in the hospitals or on epidemic duty. 8,619 vaccinations were performed during the year against 4,809 in the previous year.

work and are to be congratulated for popularising medical facilities supplied by the State. The Darbar are very grateful to Major K. H. A. Gross, I. M. S., and Major W. S. Morgan, I. M. S., for the keen interest that they took in the Medical Department of the State and for their advice and guidance.

20. *Public Works (Buildings and Roads).* (a) *Staff:*—The permanent staff consisted of a State Engineer, an overseer, a sub-overseer, a draftsman, a store keeper, three clerks, a permanent road gang of eight men and a driver and a fireman for the road roller. The expenditure on the staff was Rs. 5,142 against Rs. 4,552 in the previous year. The increase was due to expansion in the activities of the department.

(b) *Works completed:*—The department undertook works of the value of Rs. 52,952 for the State and of Rs. 16,200 for the Rainpur Temple Trust, total Rs. 69,152. The following new works were completed:—

1. The Veterinary Hospital at Charkhari.
2. A building for the depressed classes school at Charkhari.
3. Quarters for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.
4. A bungalow for the Electrical Engineer.
5. A bungalow for the Superintendent of Police.
6. A combined male and female hospital at Chandla.

Cost of all these works was Rs. 31,635.

(c) *Additions and alterations to existing buildings:*—The following additions and alterations were made to

existing buildings:—

1. Combined Male and Female Hospital at Charkhari.
2. Quarters for the State Surgeon and Lady Doctor.
3. The State Jail.
4. The State Guest House.
5. The Industrial School.
6. The Rainpur, Govardhannath and Gopalji temples at Charkhari.

These works, including petty repairs to various other State buildings cost Rs. 23,580.

(d) *Roads*:—A sum of Rs. 13,089 was spent on roads against Rs. 17,494 in the previous year. One new road was constructed and two existing roads were repaired. A second coat of coaltar was applied to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles length of roads in Charkhari, while another $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles received the first coat. A small amount was spent on repairs to kachha roads in the mufassil. These roads, almost all of which are washed away during the rains every year, require a larger provision to keep them in a fairly good condition in winter and summer.

(e) *Repairs to tanks and wells*:—The total number of wells repaired was 18 against 7 in the previous year. The total number of tanks repaired was 3 against 6. A sum of Rs. 849 only was spent on these repairs against Rs. 1,208 in the previous year. This is a very meagre provision for this important and extensive work. In a precarious tract like Bundelkhand where rainfall is always uncertain, the necessity for keeping wells and tanks in a state of

good repair cannot be too strongly emphasised. In this State many tanks and wells constructed by the State have fallen into partial or complete state of disrepair. They will need attention for a number of years as it is not possible to invest a large sum at once on their repairs. The Darbar are therefore, preparing a programme for repairing these useful means of irrigation in eight or ten years.

21 Power House.

The new Power House with a total generating capacity of 95 K. W. was started on November 1, 1940. The total cost on the power house building, Electrical Engineer's residence, generating plant, switchboard, overhead and underground cooling tanks, other allied machinery and overhead lines was Rs. 40,680. All the work was done departmentally. That the Power House is working most satisfactorily will be evident from the following remarks addressed to the State Electrical Engineer by the General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway who was good enough to pay a visit to it accompanied by his Chief Mechanical Engineer and the Chief Electrical Engineer. "I should like to record my thanks to you for showing us round your very interesting Power House yesterday evening and also, if I may, to congratulate you on the remarkable energy and initiative which you must have shown in order to get going what appears to be a very efficient installation, inspite of very great difficulties which would have daunted most people."

During the year under report 4 miles and 3 furlongs of overhead lines were constructed thereby bringing the total mileage to 5 miles and 6 furlongs.

The total number of consumers during the year was 123 and the total number of street lamps 160.

The fitting of a ten lines automatic telephone exchange with allied lines to subscribers was also completed at a cost of Rs. 4,500. A further order for a twenty five lines exchange was also placed with the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company Limited, Calcutta, and will be carried out as soon as the present conditions end.

The cost of running and maintenance was Rs. 20,000 including a sum of Rs. 1,000 paid to the Rainpur Temple on account of interest on their investment. In former days the annual cost on the Power House was Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 thousand and energy was supplied only to the Palace and a few other buildings.

Income during the year under report was Rs. 8,735 against an estimate of Rs. 8,000. In addition, the Power House supplied 27,400 units of the total value of Rs. 6,350 free to places of worship according to the terms laid down by the investing Temple Trust. Income during the year does not include income from palace installations which have only recently been assessed. The charge for energy, comparatively speaking, is cheap. It is four annas per unit, while bulbs in the Bazar shops were charged at Re. 1 per mensem. Composition with the State for State buildings is also very low having regard to consumption.

An Electricity Act, on the lines of the Act in force in British India, was enforced during the year. This had become necessary in view of the growing activities of the Power House.

Owing to the war, supply of electric energy is now being restricted and, as advised by the Govern-

ment of India, new connections have been stopped for the time being.

The services of Mr. Ghosh, Electrical Engineer, were requisitioned by the Datia and Chhatarpur Darbars for advice. One-third of his fees paid by these Darbars were credited to the State in accordance with the practice in British India.

Mr. Ghosh continued to render most efficient and willing service to the State for which the thanks of the Darbar are due to him.

23. Veterinary.

A veterinary hospital with quarters for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, an operation shed and stables for 12 indoor patients was constructed at a cost of Rs 8,500. During the year under report the hospital and staff shifted into the new building. The staff consists of a Veterinary Surgeon, a compounder and six attendants. Medicines and instruments of the total value of Rs. 281 were purchased.

3,670 patients were treated during the year under report against 1,008 in the previous year. The number of indoor patients also rose from 24 to 35. There was no cattle disease in an epidemic form. Sporadic cases of rinderpest and anthrax were brought under control.

23. State Gardens

The expenditure on gardens was Rs. 6,749. Two new parks were laid out for the use of the public. Income during the year was Rs. 879 against Rs. 1,400 in the previous year. The decrease in income was due to a bad mango season.

24. Religious Department.

This department worked under the supervision of the Religious Endowments Trust which was constituted two years ago and consists of non-official

leading Hindu gentlemen with the District Magistrate, also a Hindu, as chairman. The working of the department continued to be under the general control and supervision of the Darbar. The total expenditure was Rs. 34,907 against Rs. 33,700. The small increase is due to construction charges of the Goverdhannathji Fair having been transferred from Public Works to the Religious Department in the budget for 1940-41.

An almost new second hand Buick car was purchased for Rs. 2,000. This brought the total of serviceable cars to 7. An old Cadillac car was sent to Lucknow for repairs. It is now in good working order,

25. State Garage and Stables.

Out of 11 horses in the Stables, 3 old and un-serviceable animals were disposed of. Two new horses were purchased during the year bringing the total of serviceable horses to 10. To save petrol three horse tongas and a bicycle rickshaw were constructed or purchased.

The total expenditure on the Garage and Stables was Rs. 16,868 against Rs. 31,518 in the previous year.

In addition to her duties as Head Mistress of the Girls School, Mrs. Clarke continued to look after the Guest House in her free hours. The total expenditure on the Guest House was Rs. 7,548 against Rs. 4,400 in the previous year. The increase was due to purchase of a refrigerator, a new radio set and new furniture. As funds permit, extensive repairs and alterations will have to be made to the Guest House building. It is a very old building and, apart from repairs needed to enable it to remain

26. State Guest House.

standing, requires additions and alterations to suit modern requirements.

27. Toshakhana.

The services of an appraiser were secured to estimate the value of what remained of old jewellery in the Toshakhana. The new valuation resulted in the reduction of the old value by Rs. 29,020. Value of dresses and other articles has yet to be verified. This will be done as soon as a reliable expert can be obtained. It is also necessary to estimate the price of arms and ammunition. The value of all articles, including the revised value of jewellery but excluding the value of arms and ammunition, was as follows at the end of the year under report :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Cash	776	4	0
2.	Jewellery	1,60,051	0	0
3.	Dresses	25,064	0	0
4.	Arms and ammunition not yet valued			
5.	Miscellaneous	15,582	11	0

28. Printing and Stationery.

(a) *Press* :—A man was trained as a printer and placed in charge of the press which is known as the Wilson Press. A treadle and a cutting machine were supplied to the press. New type of the value of Rs. 1,000 was also purchased. The number of impressions was 5,60,865. The old power house building was altered to meet the requirements of the press which is now lodged in its new building. As usual, all printing work for the State was done by the press.

(b) *Stationery* :—The stationery depot established two years ago continued to work satisfactorily. Total expenditure on stationery for all State departments was Rs. 7,124 against Rs. 6,917 in the previous year.

Arrangements were made to get supply of stationery from the Government of India Stationery Depot. A set of rules was also framed to control use of stationery by departments and to avoid waste.

The number of panchayets remained the same as in the previous year, namely 26. The experiment made in 1939 has not been as great a success as was expected. The existing, Panchayets with a few exceptions continued to work satisfactorily on the whole, although they did not inspire much confidence.

The institution continued to work under Mr. Mohammad Ismail, its resourceful Superintendent.

The staff consisted of a Superintendent, 1 accountant, 1 clerk and store keeper, 10 artisan teachers and 3 menials. The total expenditure on the staff was Rs. 2,511 against Rs. 2,379 in the previous year. The small increase is due to increments granted to the staff for doing extra war work.

The number of boys rose from 55 to 67 and expenditure on scholarships from Rs. 434 to Rs. 809. It was necessary to increase the provision for scholarships, firstly, because boys had to be detained outside school hours for making articles of comfort for the Red Cross and secondly, to encourage them to learn useful industries.

The School spent Rs. 1,600 on purchase of raw material and manufactured articles of the value of Rs. 4,072. Articles worth Rs. 1,327 were sold and the sale proceeds credited into the State Treasury as income. Tools of the value of Rs. 100 were purchased during the year.

In addition to doing ordinary work, the school manufactured and supplied several hundred pairs

29. Village Panchayets.

30. Wilson Industrial School.

of woollen socks and stockings, durries, rugs, shirting cloth, toweles, niwar and shoes for the Red Cross, Indore.

Steps are being taken to organise developed sections. *e.g.* shoe making, into self-contained sections on business lines and to employ trained boys as artisans in those sections. The value of the school will be visible only if boys trained therein are in a position to make a living through the industry that they have learnt. By this means it is hoped to build up local industries. Certificates will also be issued to boys who have completed their training satisfactorily, and the school will assist them to obtain permanent employment in the trade which they have learnt.

31. Municipality.

(a) *Constitution of the Municipal Board:*— The board was originally composed of 1 official nominated member and 6 non-official nominated members including a nominated non-official chairman. Another non-official seat was created during the year bringing the strength of non-official element to 7.

(b) *Meetings:*—There were 11 ordinary meetings of the board during the year under report

(c) *Income:*—The State grant to the Board, inclusive of the grant on primary schools, maktab, Pathshala and Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, was Rs.13,000 against Rs. 10,500 in the previous year. In addition, the Board had an income from other sources of Rs. 2,122 against Rs. 924 in the previous year.

(d) *Conserrancy:*—The conservancy staff consisted of an untrained sanitary inspector, 4 conservancy jamadars and a gang of 66 sweepers. 10 rubbish

and nightsoil carts and 7 sullage water carts were in use. Roads and important lanes were swept twice a day and mohalla lanes in the exterior of the town twice a week throughout the year. Three new public latrines for males and 2 for females were constructed bringing the total of public latrines in the town to 20. There were also 4 public urinals. An important lane was paved with stone slabs at a cost of Rs. 211.

(e) *Slaughter House and meat stalls* :—The number of goats slaughtered was 3,299. They were regularly inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon before slaughter. The total income from the slaughter house was Rs. 206.

(f) *Street lighting* :—The number of electric bulbs on public streets increased from 54 to 135. Almost all public streets and lanes are now lighted with electricity.

(g) *Bye-laws* :— The following bye-laws were enforced during the year :—

- (1) Bye-laws for licensing of flour mills.
- (2) Bye-laws for licensing of bullock carts plying for hire in the municipality.

(h) *Taxes* :—The following taxes were imposed by the Board :—

1. Wheel tax
2. Tax on venders of eatables selling their goods on public roads
3. A bazar toll.

(i) *Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries* :—2 Vaidas and 1 Hakim were employed by the Board. The

number of patients treated was as follows:—

1. Ayurvedic Dispensary	... 9,539
2. Unani Dispensary	... 8,844

These indigenous systems of medicines remained popular.

(j) *Primary schools*:—The Board maintained 3 primary and lower primary schools in the town. The teaching staff consisted of 11 teachers and the number of boys on the roll was 226.

(k) *Maktab and Pathshala*:—There was one Maktab and a Pathshala, with 99 boys and 4 teachers.

(l) The Board continued to work efficiently within its limited resources. The sanitation of the town continued to be maintained at a high level. Great credit is due to the Chairman, Dr. Said Ahmad Khan, and to the members and the staff for the good work done by them.

12. Training of State Subjects. The following State subjects were trained at State expense:—

1. Kunwar Dharampal Singh in armed police work at Allahabad.
2. B. Ram Roop in printing at the Leader Press at Allahabad.
3. M. Mohammed Shamim in stenography at the Christian School of Commerce, Lucknow.
4. Piyar Khan for training in drill at Allahabad and Neemuch.
5. Mohar Khan for drill training and other police work at Allahabad.

6. Mr. B. P. Gupta for B. T. training at the Benares University.
7. Hanumat Prasad Pande for training in forest plantation at Rora (Bundelkhand Forest Division).
8. Abdul Ghafur for training in forest plantation at Rora (Bundelkhand Forest Division).
9. Bhagwan Das Koshik for Ayurvedic system of medicine at Hardwar.

The total expenditure incurred by the State on training these men was Rs. 900 against Rs. 1,800 in the previous year.

The following Acts and Rules were framed and brought into use during the year under report:—

33. New Acts and Rules.

1. Questions and Answers for police head constables and constables.
2. Village Choukidars Manual.
3. Rules for management and discipline of prisoners in the State Jail.
4. Rules for fishing in State tanks.
5. Rules for preservation of boundary marks.
6. Rules for arrangements of files and maintenance of records in office.
7. The State Electricity Act.
8. Rules for maintenance and custody of stores.

9. Rules for supply of stationery from the State Stationery Depot.
10. Broadcast Receivers Act
11. Soldiers on active service litigation Act.

⁴ War Efforts.

The State War Committee collected Rs. 9,436 during the year. The balance of the previous year was Rs. 737. The total sum in the hand of the committee was Rs. 10,173 out of which it made the following contributions:—

1. Red Cross, Indore, through Mrs. Fisher	... Rs. 2,450
2. Contribution to the Central India War News	... Rs. 1,082
3. Spitfire Fund through the Political Agent in Bundelkhand	... Rs. 2,500
4. War Publicity	... Rs. 1,882
5. Material for the State Ladies Work Party	... Rs. 1,200
6. Material for the Industrial School	... Rs. 683
7. Miscellaneous	... Rs. 109
Total	... Rs. 9,806

In addition, the State invested its Famine Relief Fund amounting to Rs. 3,000 in Post Office Defence Certificates.

Silver Trinkets of the value of Rs. 492 were also supplied to the Lady Linlithgow Silver Trinket Fund.

One pair of binoculars and a six chambered revolver were presented to the Defence Department.

Four parcels of literature were despatched for troops overseas.

The State Ladies Work Party continued to send fortnightly or monthly parcels of articles of comforts manufactured by them to the Red Cross at Indore. They sent 983 articles of different kinds during the year.

The State Industrial School also supplied a large number of woollen and other articles manufactured by them.

A loudspeaker set was purchased by the State War Committee to give correct news of the war to the public in Charkhari town.

The Mangalgarh Fort on the Ranjita Hill in Charkhari is of some historical importance. It was in this fort that British Officers from Banda and Hamirpur districts took refuge during the Mutiny. The then Ruler of Charkhari, Maharaja Ratan Singh Ju Dev, was amply rewarded by the British Government for his loyalty. Since then a force of sepoyys has continued to guard the fort where the irregular artillery of the State is also located. In changed conditions, it has been decided not to make new recruitment to this force. There were 90 sepoyys, an officer commanding and two subordinate officers with 14 pieces of old-fashioned cannon during the year. Expenditure on this force was Rs. 8,000. Thanks to the Officer Commanding, Pandit Madhusudan Prasad, the expenditure on this force has been greatly reduced since 1938.

35. Bera Fauj or Sepoys for the Fort of Mangalgarh.

36. Social Amenities.

Membership of the State Club was 50 with an annual income of Rs. 726. The club was presented with a billiard table during the year and a new room for it is under construction. Tennis and badminton among outdoor games and cards and chess among indoor games remained very popular. Arrangements were also made for table tennis. The club is a very popular institution and a centre for all kinds of social activities.

37. Visits by distinguished persons.

The State had the honour of a visit from His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha. His Highness' urbanity of manners and keen interest in the educational institutions of the State created an excellent impression upon the public. His Highness was pleased to make a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the State Girls School and the Wilson Industrial School. The State had also the honour of a visit from Mrs. Fisher who in spite of indisposition, took the trouble to come to Charkhari in order to encourage local ladies in their war efforts. Other distinguished visitors during the year, besides the Political Agent, Major H. M. Poulton, C. I. E., I. P. S., and the Agency Surgeons, Major K. H. A. Gross, I. M. S. and Major W. S. Morgan, I. M. S., who paid a number of visits of inspection, were Messrs. F. Young, C. I. E., I. P., P. H. Measures, C. B. E., I. P., and G. G. Field, I. P., Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Central Range, U. P. Mr. L. C. F. Robins, I. P., Assistant to the Honourable the Resident for Central India, Criminal Branch, Indore, also paid a visit to the State and was good enough to examine the plan and estimate of the proposed Police Lines and to make valuable suggestions. The visits of all these high police officers were a great encouragement to the State administration who are greatly beholden to them for many useful suggestions, sound advice and active

assistance. Several visits were also paid by Messrs. A. W. R. Gill and S. S. Khera, Collectors of Banda and Hamirpur, which were of great benefit to both sides in a number of common administrative questions.

In conclusion, the Darbar consider it their duty to offer their grateful thanks to the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel G. T. Fisher, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. P. S., Resident for Central India, and Major H. M. Poulton, C. I. E., I. P. S., until lately Political Agent in Bundelkhand, for their keen interest in the well being of the State and great support, without which it would have been impossible for the administration to surmount its numerous difficulties.

38. *Conclu-
sion.*

S. Ain-ud-din,
Dewan,
Charkhari State, C. I.

APPENDICES

(I)

*Statement showing Rainfall during the last ten years.
(PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE REPORT)*

Years.	Inches	Cents.
1932	20	59
1933	18	63
1934	43	30
1935	27	77
1936	45	79
1937	28	11
1938	36	16
1939	39	83
1940	27	92
1941	27	68

Average 32 inches

(II)

*Statement showing Population of the Charkhari State
(at successive enumerations)*

(PARAGRAPH 5 OF THE REPORT)

No.	Year.	Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1881	1,43,015		
2.	1891	1,43,108	+ 93	
3.	1901	1,23,954	- 19,154	
4.	1911	1,32,530	+ 8,576	
5.	1921	1,23,405	- 9,125	
6.	1931	1,20,351	- 3,054	
7.	1941	1,23,599	+ 3,248	

Progress report of Revision Operations (Sujhaurayar, Chanda and Ranipur Paraganas) up to 31-12-1941. A. D.

(Paragraph 9(d) of the Report)

No.	Particulars.	Map Correction.	Soil classification.	Khanapuri	Parcha Khatauni.	Attestation and check of soil classification.
1	Total number of villages.	2	3	4	5	7
	Jujharnagar, 59					233
	Chandla 139					
	Rainpur. 35					
2	Number of villages finished.			233	233	233
3	Balance.	...		...	...	139

(IV)

General Statistics for Sambat 1997 (1940-41 A. D.)
(Paragraph 9 (e) of the report)

Percentage.	No.	Particulars.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4
100 %	A	Total Area of the State.	5,09,132
82 % of A	B	Culturable area	4,17,779
18 % of A	C	Unculturable area	91,353
54 % of B	D	Occupied area	2,27,682
43 % of B 80 % of D }	E	Cultivated area	1,82,222
20 % of D	F	Fallow included in holdings.	45,410
46 % of B	G	Culturable waste	1,92,378
	H	Number of Bullocks	3,4813
	I	Number of Ploughs	16,516
	J	Number of Cattle	1,93,776

(V)

Statement showing area under Kharif and Rabi crops in Jharkhand State during Sambat 1996 (1939-40) and Sambat 1997 (1940-41) in acres.

(Paragraph 9 (g) of the report

No.	Sambat Years.	Area under Kharif and Rabi crops in Jharkhand State												Total area under Kharif and Rabi crops in Jharkhand State		
		Wheat.	Bajra.	Gram.	Gram and wheat mixed.	Barley.	Cotton.	Juwar.	Til.	Rice.	Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Miscellane-	Pan.	Tobacco and	Miscellane-	Total culti-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Sambat 1996 (1939-40)	1,331	5,640	13,261	65,098	9,767	9,206	1,390	32,213	25,464	3,392	1,775	381	94	12,604	1,81,515
2	Sambat 1997 (1940-41)	949	4,661	12,176	66,172	11,302	9,511	969	35,395	26,539	3,119	1,887	717	82	12,235	1,85,714
	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	-382	-979	-1,085	+1,074	+1,435	+305	-421	+31,83	+1,075	-173	+112	+336	12	+369	+4,199

(VI)

*Statement showing Taccavi Advances and realizations during the years
Sambat 1995 to 1997 (1st October, 1938 to 30th September, 1941)
(Paragraph 9 (h) of the Report)*

REALIZATIONS

No.	Name of Pargana.	Advances in (Sambat 1995 and 1996 (1938-39 & 1939-40).		Interest.	Total.	Balance	Advances in Sambat 1997 (1940-41)	Total Demand (Principal).	REMARKS.
		1	2						
1	Malkhanpur	...	6,818	6,821	220	7,041	27	3,700	3,727
2	Chandla	...	2,920	2,896	89	2,985	24	2,000	2,024
3	Jujharnagar	...	3,200	3,200	126	3,326	...	1,700	1,700
4	Isanagar	...	2,228	2,178	77	2,255	45	1,510	1,555
5	Raiimpur	...	925	925	37	962	...	500	500
	TOTAL . .		16,116	16,020	549	16,569	96	9,410	9,506

(VII)

Statement showing the amounts written off during the years Sambat 1996/97 (1939-40, 1940-41).
(Paragraph 9 (h) of the report).

No.	Name of Pargana.	REMISSIONS.			Total remissions.	Remarks.
		Due to old arrears up to Sambat 1987.	Due to damage on account of hailstorm in Rabi Sambat 1996 (1939-40).	Due to damage on account of rust in Rabi Sambat 1997 (1940-41).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Malkhanpur	4,79,085	1,600	6,522	5,718	4,92,925
2	Chandla	3,18,625	3,033	...	2,106	3,23,764
3	Jujharnagar	3,47,183	454	658	1,866	3,50,161
4	Isanagar	32,929	3,813	...	308	37,050
5	Rainpur	15,317	...	...	96	15,413
	Total	...	11,93,139	8,909	7,180	10,094
						12,19,313

(*VIII*)

Administrative and Agricultural Statistics of Jharkhand State for Sambat 1996 (1989-90) and Sambat 1997 (1990-91) in Acres.

(Paragraph 9(i) of the report)

No.	Years.	OCCUPIED AREA.			UNOCCUPIED AREA.			Remarks.	
		CULTIVATED.		Fallow	Total	Cultivable	Unculturable		
		Irrigated.	Dry.						
1	Sambat 1996 (1989-90)	10,755	1,66,804	1,77,559	48,525	2,26,084	1,93,152	89,893 10 11 12	
2	Sambat 1997 (1990-91)	11,114	1,71,178	1,82,222	45,410	2,27,632	1,92,378	891,22 5,09,132 Double cropped area 3956 acres.	
	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+ 289	+ 4374	+ 4663	- 3115	+ 1541	- 774	- 771 - 1545 + 3 Double cropped area 3492 acres.	
								The difference in Total area is due to clerical error in the past.	

Statement of Land Revenue Demand and Collections for Samvat year 1997
 (1940-41)

(Paragraph 9 (j) of the Report)
 (a) Current demand.

Particulars.	Malkhanpur.	Chandla.	Jujharnagar.	Isanagar.	Ranipur.	Total.	Remarks.
Demand	2,82,260	1,34,659	1,10,314	27,916	7,867	5,63,016	
Remission	5,718	2,106	1,866	308	96	10,094	
Net Demand	2,76,542	1,32,553	1,08,448	27,608	7,771	5,52,922	
Collections	2,71,310	1,28,906	1,08,437	25,502	7,501	5,41,656	
Balance	5,232	3,647	11	2,106	270	11,266	
(ii) Khiraj, obari and absence dues.							
Demand	3,403	4,306	106	14,907	1,564	24,286	
Collections	2,388	4,279	106	12,317	1,561	20,651	
Balance	1,015	27	...	2,590	3	3,635	
(iii) Miscellaneous (Sale of land etc.)							
Demand	2,935	488	1,288	476	50	5,237	
Collections	2,935	488	1,288	476	50	5,237	
(b) Arrears.							
Demand fixed in the							
Budget	14,000	4,500	2,000	3,000	500	24,000	
Collections	7,225	5,886	1,895	1,687	257	16,950	
Balance	6,775	1,386	105	1,313	243	7,050	
Excess.							

N
 Statement Showing Petty Muaji grants, Sanhata 1997 (1940--41)
 (Paragraph 9(a) of the report)

No,	Name of Tahsil.	Number of Petty Muafidars.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Remarks.
1.	Malkhanpur.	193	2,152	8,566	Petty Muafis represent
2.	Chandla.	81	956	4,151	3. 3 % of total Land
3.	Jujharnagar.	42	444	1,442	Revenue.
4.	Isanagar.	93	576	1,938	
5.	Ranipur.	8	44	67	
	Total	417	4,172	16,164	

(XI)

Statement Showing Simla Chakars in the Charkhari State Sambat 1997 (1940-41.)
(Paragraph 9 (o) of the report.)

No.	Name of Tahsil.	Number of Jimha Chakars.	Service grant			Remarks.
			Area in acres	Revenue.	5	
1.	Malkhanpur.	37	694	3,217	—	Service grants represent 9 % to Total Land Revenue.
2.	Chandla.	11	230	950	—	
3.	Jujharnagar.	3	94	426	—	
4.	Isanagar.	13	159	713	—	
5.	Ranipur.	...	...	...	—
Total		64	1,177	5,306	—	

(XII)

Statement Showing *Zabta* in Charkhari State during Sambat year 1997 (1940-41 A.D.)
(Paragraph 9 (o) of the report).

Details of Zabta.							
No.	Name of Pargana.	Horses,	Camels.	Bullock Carts.	Footmen.	Tents.	Remarks.
1.	Malkhanpur.	12	6	1	14	5	
2.	Chandla.	15	1	1	4	1	
3.	Jujharnagar.	1	...	...	...	...
4.	Isanagar.	23	11	6	23	10	
5.	Rahipur.	5	1	...	6	1	
	Total	56	19	8	47	17	

(XIII)

Statement Showing the Financial Condition of the Estates under Court of Wards during Sambat year 1997 (1940-41)

(Paragraph 9 (p) of the report).

No.	Name of Tahsil.	Estates Under Management.	Gross Income.	Total liabilities at the beginning of the year.	Receipts and expenditure.			Old liabilities.	Wards maintenance.	Remarks.
					Collec- tions.	Current dues.	8			
1.	Malkhanpur.	6	1,360	1,912	1,34	221	542	583	27	One Jagir was released on
2.	Chandla.	4	4,556	1,206	4,485	1,701	2,757	27	22. 8. 1941.	
3.	Juijharnagar.	1	180	284	180	...	175	5		
4.	Isanagar.	10	8,070	18,378	7,665	3,071	3,699	895		
5.	Ramipur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	21	14,166	21,780	13,676	4,993	7,173	1,510		

(XIV)

List of Improved Seeds imported and distributed in Sumbat 1997 (1940-41)

[Paragraph 10 (iii) of the report)

Jowar	C 3	21 maunds	Imported from Indore
Jowar	C 9	25 maunds	
Bajra Jamnagar	C 1193	7 maunds	Imported from Barwani
Linseed	P 52	25 maunds	
Wheat	P 4	50 maunds	Imported from Kalyanpur Farm
Wheat	C 518	7½ maunds	
Wheat	C 591	25 maunds	Imported from Pusa
Wheat	C 591	25 maunds	
Wheat	C 591	25 maunds	Imported from Montgomery
Wheat	C 591	25 maunds	

(XV)

Statement Showing Revenue Cases filed and disposed of from 1st January 1941 to 31st December 1941

No.	Classification.	Cases registered			Disposed of			Balance.			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Total.	Past year.	Present year.	Total.	Past year.	Present year.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rent Cases Original	...	...	1.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	Bent Cases Appeal	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
3	Mutation Cases	...	30	400	430	17	199	216	13	201	214
4	Alienation Cases	...	15	63	78	7	24	31	8	39	47
5	Miscellaneous	...	420	3,003	3,423	220	2,622	2,842	200	381	581
6	Jagir and Muafi Cases	...	105	58	163	100	36	136	5	22	27
7	Jagir and Muafi Miscellaneous Case	...	222	276	498	202	247	449	20	29	49
	Total	...	722	3,804	4,596	546	3,108	3,678	246	672	918

(XVI)

Statement showing income from Diamond Mines.

Paragraph 11 of the report.

No.	Y E A R S .		A M O U N T .	R E M A R K S .
	1	2		
1.	Sambat 1992 (1935-36)	...	Rs. 527/-	
2.	Sambat 1993 (1936-37)	...	Rs. 316/-	
3.	Sambat 1994 (1937-38)	...	Rs. 227/-	
4.	Sambat 1995 (1938-39)	...	Rs. 426/-	
5.	Sambat 1996 (1939-40)	...	Rs. 692/-	
6.	Sambat 1997 (1940-41)	...	Rs. 1,715/-	

(XVII)

Statement showing the Forest income for the last five years
 (From Sambat 1993 to Sambat 1997)
 (Paragraph 12 of the report)

No.	Name of the Range.	Sambat 1993 (1936-37)	Sambat 1994 (1937-38)	Sambat 1995 (1938-39)	Sambat 1996 (1939-40)	Sambat 1997 (1940-41)	Average for the last five years.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Malkhpur	...	3,970	5,150	6,260	6,222	6,047	5,530
2	Chandla	...	1,459	2,261	1,095	2,060	1,785	1,732
3	Jujharnagar	...	1,718	1,769	2,171	1,636	1,331	1,725
4	Isanagar	...	4,838	4,972	8,661	6,350	5,678	6,100
5	Rainpur	...	1,725	1,647	2,205	1,273	1,788	1,727
	TOTAL	...	13,710	15,799	20,392	17,541	16,629	16,814

(XVIII)

Statement of Excise Income during the year under report (1940-41)

(Paragraph 13 of the report)

No.	Name	Income				Total.	Remarks.
		Current.	Arrears.	Duty on drugs.	Duty on liquor.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	8
1.	Excise.	9,407	607	12,099	7,586	29,698	

(XIX)

Statement of Income and Expenditure for Sambat 1997 (1940-41) as per

(Paragraph 14 (a) of the report)

	Income			Expenditure.			Remarks.		
	Income from ordinary heads including Jagirs and Muafis.	Suspense Head.	Total.	Expenditure under ordinary heads including Jagirs and Muafis.	Old liabilities.	Suspense Head.	Closing balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1,08,541	7,99,227	15,450	9,23,218	6,70,746	44,913	12,563	1,94,996	9,23,218	

(XX)

*Statement of Income as per paragraph 14 (a)
of the report.*

No.	Budget Heads.	Sambat	Sambat	Difference.	
		1996 (1939-40)	1997 (1940-41)	In- crease.	De- crease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Opening Balance	83,619	1,08,541	24,922	...
1	Land Revenue.	5,69,770	5,85,137	15,367	...
2	Excise and Cus- toms ...	55,811	60,152	4,341	...
3	Judicial ...	11,458	17,548	6,090	...
4	Cattle Pounds	6,521	7,677	1,156	...
5	Forests ...	17,541	16,630	...	911
6	Gardens ...	1,367	879	...	488
7	Minor Depart- ments ...	11,500	15,044	3,544	...
8	Duty on Mat- ches ...	7,157	1,952	...	5,205
9	Miscellaneous	9,918	8,580	...	1,338
10	Power House	3,174	8,736	5,562	...
11	Diamond mines	692	1,715	1,023	...
12	Extra Ordinary	800	11,219	10,419	...
13	Jagir and Mu- afis ...	56,530	63,958	7,428	...
	Total ...	8,35,858	9,07,768	79,852	7,942
14	Suspense Heads	13,857	15,450	1,593	...
	TOTAL ...	8,49,715	9,23,218	81,445	7,942

(XXII)

Statement showing incidence of Income from various sources during the year 1940-41 (Sambat 1997)

(Paragraph 9 (a) of the report)

No.	Budget Heads	Percent- age
1	Land Revenue	79.6
2	Excise and Customs	8.2
3	Judicial	2.4
4	Cattle Pounds	1.0
5	Forests	2.3
6	Gardens	.0
7	Minor Departments.	2.0
8	Duty on matches	.0
9	Miscellaneous	1.2
10	Power House	1.2
11	Diamond Mines	.0
12	Extra ordinary	1.5

(XXIII)

Statement showing percentage of Expenditure to net income under various heads of the State Budget during the year 1940-41 (Sambat 1997).

(Paragraph 9 (a) of the report).

No.	Budget Heads.	Percentage.
1	Fixed Grants	3.2
2	General Administration	5.3
3	Judicial	2.7
4	Revenue Department	5.3
5	Customs, Excise and Cattle Pounds	1.2
6	Forest Department	0.8
7	State Gardens	0.9
8	Police Department	6.8
9	Military Department	4.0
10	Medical and Public Health	3.6
11	Education Department	4.3
12	Municipality	1.1
13	Public Works Department	7.3
14	Veterinary Hospital	.3
15	Religious and Charitable Department	4.7
16	Guest House	1.0
17	State Jail	0.7
18	Power House	4.0
19	Minor Departments	4.5
20	Pension and Gratuity	1.9
21	Miscellaneous	2.8
22	Rural Uplift	0.2
23	Famine Fund	0.4
24	Civil List	15.3
25	Old Liabilities	6.1

(XXIV)

Statement of Appeals (Criminal) in the High Court for (1940-41)

(Paragraph 15 of the report)

Name of Court,	Number of appeals	Total,				Appeal summarily dismissed.	Judgement upheld.	Judgement amended.	Judgement set aside.	Proceedings Quashed.	Returned for trial (De novo).	Total of Columns 3 to 6.	Pendings at the close of the Year.	Date of institution of the oldest pending case,	Average duration,	Remarks.	
		1	2	3	4												
High Court.	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	days.	
															15		

(XXXV)

Statement of revisions (criminal) in the High Court for (1940-41)
(Paragraph 15 of the report)

(XXVI)

Statement of Civil Appeals in the High Court for (1940-41).

(Paragraph 15 of the report).

Name of Court.	Old cases.	Instituted during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Valuation of appeals.	Decided.	Total.	Upheld.	Amened.	Set aside.	Returned for trials.	Compromised.	Total.	Average duration of the cases.	
													10	4 months
High Court	... 4	18	22	10	12	Rs. 2,893,5-6	7	3	...	...	...	...	10	4 months

(XXXVII)

Statement of Civil revisions in the High Court for (1940-41).

(Paragraph 15 of the report).

(XXXVIII)

Statement of miscellaneous appeals in the High Court for (1940-41).

(Paragraph 15 of the report).

Name of Court.	Old cases.	Institution during the year.			Penal code at the close of the year.	Decided.	Total.	Valuation of appeals.	Nature of Judge- ment.	Retained for trials.			Compromised.	Total.	Average duration of the cases.
		1	2	3						4	5	6			
High Court	...	6	10	16	15	1	...	11	3	...	1	...	1	15	4 months and 3 days

(XXIX)

Statement of criminal cases tried by the Court of Sessions.

(Paragraph 15 of the report).

Years.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Institution during the year.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1940-41	2	7	9	8	1	25	

(XXX)

Statement of appeals (criminal) decided by the Court of Sessions.

(Paragraph 15 of the report.)

Years.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1940-41	9	47	56	52	4	22 days.	8

(XXXI)

Statement of appeals (Civil) decided by the District Judge.

(Paragraph 15 of the report).

Years.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1940-41	24	44	68	62	6	25 days	

(XXXII)

Statement of Civil cases in the Court of Civil Judge.

(Paragraph 15 of the report.)

Name of Court.	Year.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Institution during the year.	Total.	Disposed off.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Civil Judge.	1940-41	35	112	147	136	11	68 days.

(XXXIII)

Statement of cases for execution in the Court of Civil Judge.

(Paragraph 15 of the report.)

Name of Court.	Year.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Institution during the year.	Total.	Disposed off.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Civil Judge.	1940-41	62	103	165	149	16	210 days.

(XXXIV)

Statement of small cause cases decided by the Civil Judge.

(Paragraph 15 of the report.)

Name of Court.	Year.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Institution during the year.	Total.	Disposed off.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration.
		1	2	3	4	5	8
Civil Judge.	1940-41	nil		29	27	2	17 days.

(XXXV)

Statement of Registration of Documents

(Paragraph 15 of the report.)

Name of Court.	Year.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Institution during the year.	Total.	Disposed off.	Pending at the close of the year.	Face Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Civll Judge.	1940-41	nil	273	273	273	nil	Rs. 45,422-14-3

(XXXVI)

Statement of appeals (civil) decided by the Civil Judge.

(Paragraph 15 of the report.)

Name of Court.	Year.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Institution during the year.	Total.	Disposed off.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Civil Judge.	1940-41	nil	6	6	5	1	18 days.

XXXVII

Statement Showing Criminal Cases filed in the Court of Magistrates of the State (1940-41.)
(Paragraph 15 of the report.)

Name of Court.	Year.	Pending at the beginning of the Year.	Institution during the Year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Magistrate	1997	16	100	116	109	7	41 days.
Sub Divisional Magistrate Sadar	1997	24	322	346	336	10	20 days.
Sub Divisional Magistrate Chanda.	1997	14	23	37	35	2	125 days.
Assistant District Magistrate	...	12	199	211	187	24	23 days.
Tahsildar Malkhanpur	1997	5	5	10	10	...	48 days.
Tahsildar Chanda	1997	4	34	38	33	5	34 days.
Tahsildar Jujharnagar	1997	9	75	84	79	5	17 days.
Tahsildar Isanagar	1997	...	15	15	13	2	18 days.
Tahsildar Ranipur	1997	...	3	3	2	1	4 days.
Total		84	776	860	804	56	29 days.

(XXXVIII)

Statement showing extradition cases in the State during (1940-41.)

(Paragraph 15 of the report.)

No.	Name of Court.	Year.	Number of cases surrendered to the State.	Number of cases of extradition from the State.	Number of persons involved in the extradition.	Average duration of detention in Jail.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	District Magistrate	...	1997	Sambat	2	15	18	60 days.
2.	Sub-Divisional Magistrate Chandla.	1997	,		2	5	7	39 days.
3.	Assistant District Magistrate	...	1997	,	2	...	2	32 days.
	Total	...			6	20	27	52 days.

(XXXIX)

Statement Showing number of convicts and undertrials in the State Jail during the year under report. (1940-41.)

(Paragraph 16 of the report.)

No.	H e a d s :	Convicts.		Under trials.		Remarks.	
		Sambat 1997 (1940-41)		Sambat 1997 (1940-41)			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1	Accomodation in Jail.	54	6	25	2		
2	In custody from previous year.	27	...	2	1		
3	Admitted during the year.	81	2	183	4		
	Total	108	2	185	5		
4	Released, convicted or extradited during the year...	79	2	152	3		
	Balance	29	...	33	2		
5	Average daily strength.	29-39	.06	19.07	.36		
6	Maximum strength on any day.	...	1	45	2		
7	Total average of daily strength	40	1	45	2		
8	Total cost of the prisoners including establishment.	48.46	.42	4837/15/3			
9	Incidence of the cost per prisoner per diem.	...	1/10/-				
10	Income from Jail	...	249/9/3				

Statement showing number of out-door and in-door patients treated in the Medical Department of Chattri State.

(Paragraph 19 (a) of the report.)

941.

000 of population.

Mean ratio
of deaths
per 1000
during
previous
5 years.

Serial Number.

District and
Circ.

Fever.

Dysentery and
Diarrhoea.
Respiratory
diseases.

Injuries.

All other causes.

Male.

Female.

Total.

Male.

Female.

Total.

1

2

7

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

Charkhari State

x.20

.57

.71

.07

1.01

5.24

3.54

8.78

5.68

4.09

9.77

and (1940-41).

(XXXIII)

Statement Showing Income and Expenditure in the P. W. D. of the State during the year 1940-41. (Samvat 1997.)

(Paragraph 20 of the report.)

INCOME.

Year.	Budget Grant.	From other sources.	Total.	New Building.	Addition and alteration in the existing building.	Repairs to pal- aces, tanks, wells and other state Buildings. etc.	Repairs to Roads.	Total of Works.	Establish- ment.	Grand Total
1940-41	54,865/-	20,378/8/3	75,243/8/3	31,634/9/9	15,527/1/9	9,010/12/3	13,088/11/9	69,261/3/6	5,142/2/9	74,403/6/3

